

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.
One Year, \$10.00
Six Months, \$5.00
Three Months, \$2.50
Daily only, 10c
SUNDAY only, 5c

CANADIAN RATES.
Daily and Sunday, \$10.00
Daily only, \$5.00
SUNDAY only, \$2.50

FOREIGN RATES.
Daily and Sunday, \$15.00
Daily only, \$8.00
SUNDAY only, \$4.00

THE EVENING SUN.
One Year, \$10.00
Six Months, \$5.00
Three Months, \$2.50
Daily only, 10c
SUNDAY only, 5c

BOOKS AND THE BOOK SHOP.
The Book Shop, 100 Nassau St., New York.
All books, new and second-hand.
All prices, 10c to \$10.00.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Publishing Association, 100 Nassau St., New York.
President, Frank A. Munsey, 100 Nassau St., New York.
Vice-President, Edwin W. Ward, 100 Nassau St., New York.
Secretary, Wm. T. Dewart, 100 Nassau St., New York.

Telephone, BREKMAN 3200.

How We Can Take Imports in Payment of Foreign Debts.

From a reader in Providence, Rhode Island, comes the following:

"This Sun says, 'Nobody looking into the future with clear vision can fail to see our imports looming high.'"

"Does not that mean that we must have a low tariff in general? If Europe is to pay its present indebtedness to us, must not the 'favorable' balance of trade turn against us? If we have some unemployment even while the balance of trade continues in our 'favor,' must we not have general unemployment during the period that Europe is paying its debt to us?"

It is possible for a nation to have an adverse trade balance which need not cause unemployment. Before the war the United Kingdom was in exactly that position. It depends upon what imports are received and under what circumstances.

It is possible also for a nation to have a favorable trade balance in the commonly accepted term and yet not have in fact a real balance in its favor. Before the war we were in exactly that position.

It is possible, furthermore, for a nation or for nations to pay debts to another nation and yet not flood it with goods, not even send it directly any goods at all.

These are the things which Congress legislators will keep in mind while framing the new tariff schedules. If they not only keep in mind the fundamental principles involved but put them into the laws there is no reason why the Old World should not pay its debts to us, and there is no reason why we should be submerged by a fatal flood of imports during that debt-paying process.

It is as plain as a church on a hill that if we ourselves do not raise coffee, for example, no amount of coffee imported by us can put our wage earners out of their jobs. The same thing is true of tea, of silk, of rubber, of thousands of tropical and other products that a great and prosperous people are able to consume. It is true of things that we also produce but not in sufficient quantities to satisfy our own needs.

Now, see how this may work out. The United Kingdom, whatever it may be, for or however long, undoubtedly will be owed by Brazil and other South American countries, by the Orient and, in the long run, by all its colonies and dependencies. If the United Kingdom must pay us several hundred million dollars in a given time, while countries of South America and the Far East are due to pay the United Kingdom, what can happen in the triangle of international trade, what does happen day in and day out, is that South America remits money or goods to us instead of to England, Japan, China, India and Australia and the same thing. In such fashion while they cancel their debts to the United Kingdom at the same time they cancel the United Kingdom's debts to us.

To this nation the invisible trade balance has always been of importance—sometimes of greater importance than the visible trade balance. Important it always will be. This is easily comprehended. Our travelers, for instance, now more than ever, will go abroad for long holidays and short holidays. They will go by the tens and hundreds of thousands of persons. They will spend on their journeys hundreds of millions of dollars. Every time an American traveler spends a dollar bill in Europe he will be assisting the country in which he spends it to strike its trade balance or pay its debts to us.

Probably more than ever our foreign born population and our population recently sprung from foreign parentage will send financial aid to their needy relatives across the seas. If this went over in gold it would help to freight many ships. But it will no longer have to go in gold. It will simply be credited on the other side to Governments and banks and business houses that have obligations to meet in this country.

With all the foreign luxuries the American people can afford to buy and buy, with all the articles of

foreign production they can afford to consume and do consume, with all the money they will spend on foreign pilgrimages, with all the freight bills we shall still be paying to foreign shipping in spite of our own merchant marine, with all the other money or credits that will flow incessantly out of this country, we can take billions of dollars of imports a year and never feel it—if they are not such imports as sweep away our own industries and waterlog our markets.

We can take imports where our own industries do not yet provide enough of a supply to satisfy our demand. In the war we have set up, for specific example, great dye industries and great chemical industries. We have established and are operating great glass industries. They may not suffice to take care of all our needs, and it will be possible and reasonable, therefore, to let in enough such foreign products to supplement our own insufficient products. But we must not let them in, even then, at such tariff rates as will make anemic these new and necessary industries when just beginning to thrive.

We must not let any foreign goods flood into our markets to obliterate whole industries, blot out many payrolls and impoverish whole communities of men, women and children.

For the matter of that, as we have said, there will be no need to do anything of the kind so that the United Kingdom, France, Italy or any nation may pay its debts to us. Better—a thousand times better—that our debtors should never pay us, that we should cancel the obligations, that we should forget them and go on our way, with the most precious of all things preserved for our own people and for their children after them—the chance for every willing man to earn an honest living in the most blessed land under the skies.

General Goethals Finished the Job.

The John Fritz Medal has been awarded to Major-General GEORGE W. GOETHALS for his work on the Panama Canal.

This honor, conferred on an engineer by engineers, records informed professional recognition of distinguished professional attainment.

The jurors who reach the verdict in the case of those who are nominated for it possess the technical qualifications which put their findings beyond the province of lay criticism, adverse or approving.

However, there is one incident of General GOETHALS' association with the construction of the Panama Canal for the understanding of which no technical education is required. The great ditch was opened to commercial traffic August 15, 1914, when the American passed through with the Secretary of War and 200 guests aboard.

The nation rejoiced at the completion of a tremendous undertaking, and General GOETHALS, his work at the isthmus apparently done, prepared to leave the post he had so long held and seek other outlets for his skill and energy.

But in 1915 occurred the land slides at Culebra which filled Galliard Cut and necessitated the closing of the waterway to commerce on September 18. General GOETHALS might easily have avoided the burden of overcoming these slides and left to others a tedious and treacherous task.

He did nothing of the kind. Instead he took on his own shoulders the direction of the work, clearing the prism and rectifying the banks of the canal; and he publicly pledged his professional reputation on the successful completion of the labor.

The canal was reopened to general traffic April 15, 1916, and since that date has been kept open.

So General GOETHALS not only built the Panama Canal but repaired the injury nature inflicted on it as if in revenge for man's severance of the continents she had joined together.

He had confidence in his work and in his theories, and he had the courage to put them to the test and to assume in his own person complete responsibility for the outcome.

Did Bullard or Bundy Write the Note of July 15, 1918?

The presence in the United States of Lieutenant-General ROBERT L. BULLARD and Major-General OMAR BUNDY, both of whom served with distinction in France, affords an opportunity for the solution of a military-literary mystery which has interested all Americans since July 15, 1918.

On that day the Germans made an attack near Chateau Thierry on French and American regiments, under the impetus of which the assailed line bent. The French commanders advised, or ordered, a retirement. To this advice or order an American General is alleged to have answered:

"We regret being unable to follow the counsel of our masters the French, but the American flag has been compelled to retire."

"This is undecidable, and none of our soldiers would understand not being asked to do whatever is necessary to reestablish a situation which is humiliating to us and unacceptable to our country's honor."

"We are going to counter attack."

Counter attack they did, and their work supplied a brilliant page in American history.

When the message was received in this country it was attributed to Major-General BUNDY, but subsequently it was reported that Lieutenant-General BULLARD was its author. The wording of the note makes it probable that the version with which we are familiar may have been a translation from French into English. The use of the word "reestablish" in the phrase "reestablish a situation which is humiliating to us and unacceptable to our country's honor" indicates

such translation. An American army officer would have been more likely to write "rectify" or "correct." However, the purport of the message was never in doubt, and its publication created great enthusiasm in all parts of the United States.

The phase of military activity which produced this note is over. There can be no military reason for concealing its authorship. The name of the man who composed it should be made known; the name of the man on whom responsibility rests for the decision taken to counter attack against the advice of the French should be disclosed. Perhaps BULLARD and BUNDY collaborated in decision and in note; and if so, that fact should be revealed.

Hawker and Grievance.

Every man and woman in the world who knows of HAWKER and GRIEVE's gallant attempt to fly the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland—and to what remote and inaccessible spot has news of their splendid effort not penetrated?—will give thanks that their daring has not cost them life, and will pray that they may be restored to their labors unimpaired by their extraordinary adventure.

They had been given up as lost and an amount of money equal to the prize for which they contended had been awarded to their families; even their most hopeful friends had reluctantly abandoned hope for their safety when the news was flashed from midocean yesterday that they had been rescued from the sea.

They failed to complete the trip they undertook, it is true, but they displayed the fine sportsmanship that compels the admiration of all; and from their failure the world is likely to gain lessons of great value in the navigation of the air.

Closing in on Bolshevism.

There may be, as has been stated, no clearly defined policy of cooperation among the widely different and diverse anti-Bolshevik factions and forces in Russia. There is, however, so evident a coordination of military efforts as to leave no doubt of the result of the present widely extended encircling movement which is gradually and surely confining the Moscow Soviet Government to the heart of old Russia and cutting it off from the outside world and the support of the outside world.

This movement has grown on the success that it has attained in the last few months. To the efforts of the north Russians to aid the allied and American regions in the Archangel and Murmansk regions and the ineffectual attempt of the Don Cossacks to recover the Black Sea region has been added the power of a force of Finns, Estonians and Lithuanians in the west and northwest and a well organized Siberian army in the east. The combined strength of these new units, it can be safely estimated, represents a greater force than Russian Bolshevism has ever before been compelled to meet in the field.

The original advance against Petrograd was undertaken by the Finns supported by northern anti-Bolsheviks; they had taken the outskirts of the city, but had halted in the face of reinforcements sent to its defense from Moscow. The arrival of the Estonians, as well as despatches from the attacking forces, according to reports, to 300,000 men. This force has completely surrounded Petrograd and taken its strong outer defenses, making the capitulation of the city merely a matter of a few days. This success has encouraged the commander of the allied forces in the Murmansk region to move his headquarters southward 400 miles to the mouth of the Kem River. The whole of northern Russia, giving control of the White Sea and of the Gulf of Finland, thus passes definitely from the power of the Moscow Soviet Government.

As satisfying as is this condition in the north and west, still more encouraging is the advance from the east and south. General DENIKINE's Cossack army has been greatly strengthened by additions from the Crimea and Ukraine and is fighting its way northward from Tzaritsin to form a junction with the Siberian army. In this portion of Russia is believed to be the strongest and best organized of the Bolshevist forces. These troops were sent into this region soon after the signing of the armistice with the Allies. The failure of the Bolshevist system of military transportation keeps them practically stranded and dependent upon their own resources to fight their way back to Moscow.

What renders the situation of this Bolshevist army still more desperate is the advance of the Siberian army under Admiral KOLCHAK. His aim is to win supremacy in all of eastern Russia, and the advance of his four columns has now carried his forces across the Volga. He has been extending his lines northward toward the Drina valley to the allied position in the region of Archangel and southward to the Gulf of General DENIKINE in the lower Volga. His advance is thus so steady and so well organized that the Allied military officials who have accompanied the expedition hope for the ultimate capture of Moscow and the complete conquest of central Russia.

These successes give an entirely new aspect to the Russian situation. They carry with them more perhaps than any preceding events the conviction that the rule of Bolshevism, which for several months has been tottering, is practically at an end. There is undoubtedly a strong desire among the Entente Allies to end a power which can replace the ruinous Bolshevist rule and set up an organized and sane government in Russia. The recognition of this new gov-

ernment of control must rest, according to the intimations which have already been given of the Peace Conference plans, upon its ability not only to combine all of the better and more conservative anti-Bolshevist elements but also to unite them in efficient support of a thoroughly representative Russian Government.

A Foot Rule for Northern France.

The statement that 550,000 buildings in northern France must be reconstructed because of damage done to them in the war sums up a total of war devastation incomprehensible to ordinary men and women. It dazes and does not enlighten.

In the great fire of London, in 1666, the number of buildings destroyed was 10,000. When Moscow was burned in 1812 to thwart Napoleon's invasion of Russia 30,000 buildings went up in flames. The fire of 1835 in New York City wiped out 674 houses and warehouses. Constantinople lost 2,500 houses and 500 dwellings in the conflagration of 1848; in Persia, the foreigners' quarter of that city, in 1870 fire destroyed 7,000 buildings. Flames caused the destruction of 17,450 buildings in the city of Chicago in 1871. Boston lost 776 buildings, of which 709 were brick, in the fire of 1872. In 1902 St. John's, N. F., saw 600 buildings go up in smoke. The Baltimore fire of 1904, to help extinguish which fire apparatus was sent from this city, cost 2,600 buildings. One-third of San Francisco was burned in 1906. The conflagration in Osaka, Japan, in 1912, accounted for 5,000 buildings. When, in 1914, Salem, Mass., burned, 1,000 buildings were sacrificed to the flames.

These historic conflagrations, which bring to mind terrible hardships suffered by thousands of persons, offer a standard by which to judge the damage to which northern France and its population were reduced by the war. Without some standard of this kind with which to make comparison the record of 550,000 razed or ruined buildings is almost meaningless.

An esteemed authority has at last solved the maddening mystery about putting. He sums it up thus: "You can't put well unless you have confidence; you can't have confidence unless you put well." This gives golfers something to think about and may have other merit. We do not know about that, but it is a good rule to follow. He was now obliged to pay two income taxes, one contribution from him for the cost of State.

At the sight of his home he remembered that his rent had been increased 80 per cent because of the increased cost of living of his neighbor, the landlord.

Across the street he saw the Member of the United States Congress who had been paid \$1 a day for mending the pipes he had allowed to freeze last winter; half of which sum was his contribution to the high cost of living of said mechanic.

He sat down to a meal nearly every item of which had cost him a heavy increase over pre-war prices, which he contributed by him to cover the living cost and to maintain the profits of those who deal in food. Even the milk his boy was drinking cost him an advance of 100 per cent.

Looking over the home and family, he could find no article of use that had not greatly increased in cost from the cost of the United States to the cost of the world. But where is that sign? It may be asked to halt the rhapsody. Oh, the sign? Why—it is prominently placed on the front of a large public school house in the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, at the corner of East Houston and Essex streets. That makes another matter of it, eh?

He was kidnapped in Boston, and when the effects of chloroform had passed he found himself a prisoner on a U-boat, which took him to a South American submarine base, whence he escaped by hiding on an outgoing submarine, and when off the Virginia Capes he jumped overboard and swam ashore. No, this is not a synopsis of the plot of a mystery fiction story; it is the excuse of a Camp Devens soldier for his absence without official leave from October 15 to May 24.

Those thoughts about Broadway lacked scope. Or is it vision? Years ago some one did better in one respect in advocating for the long lane with many a turning ground glass second story sidewalks. They would divide foot traffic and make possible double rows of retail shops where desired. There might be, every half mile or so, municipal inns to be run at neither profit nor loss, equipped with ticker service to give the names, weights, jockeys and starting odds and other needful news from the tracks; every legalized beverage to be sold at cost, except to be washed in hot water at least once a day. Band concerts and daylight fireworks at luncheon hours would be welcomed by young and old. All bordering park space devoted to baseball in summer, to skating in winter, would be a pleasant notion for those who do not on outdoor life. Cannot the competition for ideas be reopened?

SERGEANT YORK'S RIFLE.

The Government might allow him to retain possession of it.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: Sergeant York should have his rifle to take back home with him. I gamble he could get it out of the whole equipment of his division.

The pin head is surely fixed down to fit a squirrel's head at fifty yards and the trigger pull shortened and lightened to suit his taste.

I don't know how he pulled it off, but he surely laid down and shot straight to clean up such a bunch of machine guns, and I am sure he would like to take his rifle home. The War Department could extend no greater courtesy than to allow him so to do. A little piece of tape off the red spot is justified in this case.

W. E. HALEY.

Brooklyn, May 24.

Anyway, She Got There.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: A critic of the English speech in popular use objects to the statement, "The NC-3 runs into port on her engine," and insists that the proper reading is "runs into port with her own power." Not to put too fine a point upon it, was it not "by her own power"? V. L. E.

New York, May 24.

WHO PAYS THE FREIGHT?

Story of the Salaried Man and the High Cost of Living of Others.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: Last night a Salaried Man sat in the train on his way home from work. Something had occurred yesterday that pleased him very much. He showed it in his face. He was a salesman in a big store and belonged to that industrious and conservative part of our population known as the mercantile and office class, that is, Clerks, Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Superintendents, Managers and other officials in the world of business, which is divided by an imaginary line from the so-called wage earning class, namely, mechanics, laborers, etc.

He was reading of the wonderful increase in the savings bank deposits of the wage earners. This reminded him that his deposit had decreased.

It occurred to him that he had paid for the very newspaper in his hand 100 per cent increase over the price of five years ago, which was his contribution to the increased cost of paper and printing.

In the other hand he held a railroad ticket for which he had paid at a greatly increased rate; which was his contribution to cover the high cost of living of the Conductor who took the ticket and of the Engineer who started and stopped the train.

From the train boy he bought an almond bar for his little son, for which he paid an increase of 40 per cent, the same being his contribution to protect the reasonable profits of the Candy Business.

Outside, the telegraph poles were flying by his carriage window, over which he had just sent a message at a heavy increase in the rate; which was his contribution to the high cost of amusing Mr. Burleson of Texas.

On the seat lay his hat, for which he had paid an increased cost of 100 per cent, and his spring overcoat, for which he had paid an increase of 40 per cent, which was his contribution to protect the reasonable profits of the wool grower, the woolen mill, the wholesaler, the jobber, the various haulers of the merchandise and the merchant who sold the goods.

When he got off the train he looked at his four dollar shoes, for which he had paid \$9, and he gave the Greek who shined them 50 per cent extra; all of which was to protect the profits of all concerned but himself.

Jauntily swinging a dollar emergency umbrella, for which he had paid \$2 to help pay the high cost of living in the United States, he dropped a forgotten letter, his wife had given him into the letter box with a stamp on it which had cost him 50 per cent more than before the war.

On the top of the Court House he saw the Blind Goddess holding the scales firm and level, which reminded him that he was now obliged to pay two income taxes, one contribution from him for the cost of State.

At the sight of his home he remembered that his rent had been increased 80 per cent because of the increased cost of living of his neighbor, the landlord.

Across the street he saw the Member of the United States Congress who had been paid \$1 a day for mending the pipes he had allowed to freeze last winter; half of which sum was his contribution to the high cost of living of said mechanic.

He sat down to a meal nearly every item of which had cost him a heavy increase over pre-war prices, which he contributed by him to cover the living cost and to maintain the profits of those who deal in food. Even the milk his boy was drinking cost him an advance of 100 per cent.

Looking over the home and family, he could find no article of use that had not greatly increased in cost from the cost of the United States to the cost of the world. But where is that sign? It may be asked to halt the rhapsody. Oh, the sign? Why—it is prominently placed on the front of a large public school house in the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, at the corner of East Houston and Essex streets. That makes another matter of it, eh?

He was kidnapped in Boston, and when the effects of chloroform had passed he found himself a prisoner on a U-boat, which took him to a South American submarine base, whence he escaped by hiding on an outgoing submarine, and when off the Virginia Capes he jumped overboard and swam ashore. No, this is not a synopsis of the plot of a mystery fiction story; it is the excuse of a Camp Devens soldier for his absence without official leave from October 15 to May 24.

Those thoughts about Broadway lacked scope. Or is it vision? Years ago some one did better in one respect in advocating for the long lane with many a turning ground glass second story sidewalks. They would divide foot traffic and make possible double rows of retail shops where desired. There might be, every half mile or so, municipal inns to be run at neither profit nor loss, equipped with ticker service to give the names, weights, jockeys and starting odds and other needful news from the tracks; every legalized beverage to be sold at cost, except to be washed in hot water at least once a day. Band concerts and daylight fireworks at luncheon hours would be welcomed by young and old. All bordering park space devoted to baseball in summer, to skating in winter, would be a pleasant notion for those who do not on outdoor life. Cannot the competition for ideas be reopened?

SERGEANT YORK'S RIFLE.

The Government might allow him to retain possession of it.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: Sergeant York should have his rifle to take back home with him. I gamble he could get it out of the whole equipment of his division.

The pin head is surely fixed down to fit a squirrel's head at fifty yards and the trigger pull shortened and lightened to suit his taste.

I don't know how he pulled it off, but he surely laid down and shot straight to clean up such a bunch of machine guns, and I am sure he would like to take his rifle home. The War Department could extend no greater courtesy than to allow him so to do. A little piece of tape off the red spot is justified in this case.

W. E. HALEY.

Brooklyn, May 24.

Anyway, She Got There.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: A critic of the English speech in popular use objects to the statement, "The NC-3 runs into port on her engine," and insists that the proper reading is "runs into port with her own power." Not to put too fine a point upon it, was it not "by her own power"? V. L. E.

New York, May 24.

THE BAD OLD DAYS.

A Backward Looking Shipper Wants the Freight System Restored.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: In reference to the railroad situation there appears in the public press quite frequently the statement that the railroads must not go back to the old conditions. I believe the shippers of freight would be pleased to have the railroads go back to the old conditions as far as the time in transit of freight is concerned.

During the war freight was slow in moving, which was quite natural on account of the vast quantities of war materials and foodstuffs that were being moved. But the war is now over, and the shippers of freight are moving again slowly and unsatisfactorily as during the war period.

Previous to the war less than carload shipments from Philadelphia would arrive in about three days and now it averages twelve days. From Reading shipments formerly came through in about three days and now it takes two weeks. From Buffalo, N. Y., shipments used to come through in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours; now it takes two weeks. A shipment from Philadelphia on April 24 arrived in Mount Vernon, N. Y., on May 14. And this is not an unusual case, but is about the average time in transit at present.

The above are not isolated cases, but are the experience of one who is a daily shipper from these points.

If something can only be done to bring us back to the old days of rapid transit of freight it would mean a great relief.

SHIPPERS.

New York, May 24.

KANNOFSKY TO KENYON.

One Who Changed His Name Explains His Motives.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: Your editorial article on the recent decision of Justice Benedict on our application for change of name is very much appreciated by myself and relatives as it will, we hope, correct the mistaken idea that many may have been led to have formed of our purpose and object in making the change.

The privilege and right of a man to choose his name, which has always existed, will, we feel assured, continue to exist. And as the common law and American ideals give us the right to ask the court to give us the necessary order to legalize the change, and reasonably expect it to be given, we fully believe another change of name is warranted.

We are not alien, as the "art article" stated. We are not changing our name for the purpose of deception. We are not trying to infringe on the rights of any now bearing the name of "Kenyon."

They have no patent on the name, and I do not know that the courts have since lost its meaning as a legal right to bear it.

The petitioners were all born in America. They are my father, his brothers and a sister, their children and the children's children. There are no foreign born in the family in America, but if there were that would not weaken our case. We are not seeking to establish our right to our name on the basis of our ancestry, but on the basis of our American citizenship.

My father's name was Lund—American. We have two children. The name Kannofsky did not fit me and it certainly did not fit my wife or our children, who are descended from her side as well as from mine. I made my petition three months ago to a Schenectady Justice, and fortunately for my children he looked to the future, not the past, and a court order was promptly granted.

I have written this to make clear to you some of the considerations that make us feel justified in asking that our name be changed, and I shall be grateful if you will find space for this in your editorial page so that others may see all right now the name Kannofsky did not fit me and it certainly did not fit my wife or our children, who are descended from her side as well as from mine. I made my petition three months ago to a Schenectady Justice, and fortunately for my children he looked to the future, not the past, and a court order was promptly granted.

I have written this to make clear to you some of the considerations that make us feel justified in asking that our name be changed, and I shall be grateful if you will find space for this in your editorial page so that others may see all right now the name Kannofsky did not fit me and it certainly did not fit my wife or our children, who are descended from her side as well as from mine. I made my petition three months ago to a Schenectady Justice, and fortunately for my children he looked to the future, not the past, and a court order was promptly granted.

I have written this to make clear to you some of the considerations that make us feel justified in asking that our name be changed, and I shall be grateful if you will find space for this in your editorial page so that others may see all right now the name Kannofsky did not fit me and it certainly did not fit my wife or our children, who are descended from her side as well as from mine. I made my petition three months ago to a Schenectady Justice, and fortunately for my children he looked to the future, not the past, and a court order was promptly granted.

I have written this to make clear to you some of the considerations that make us feel justified in asking that our name be changed, and I shall be grateful if you will find space for this in your editorial page so that others may see all right now the name Kannofsky did not fit me and it certainly did not fit my wife or our children, who are descended from her side as well as from mine. I made my petition three months ago to a Schenectady Justice, and fortunately for my children he looked to the future, not the past, and a court order was promptly granted.

I have written this to make clear to you some of the considerations that make us feel justified in asking that our name be changed, and I shall be grateful if you will find space for this in your editorial page so that others may see all right now the name Kannofsky did not fit me and it certainly did not fit my wife or our children, who are descended from her side as well as from mine. I made my petition three months ago to a Schenectady Justice, and fortunately for my children he looked to the future, not the past, and a court order was promptly granted.

I have written this to make clear to you some of the considerations that make us feel justified in asking that our name be changed, and I shall be grateful if you will find space for this in your editorial page so that others may see all right now the name Kannofsky did not fit me and it certainly did not fit my wife or our children, who are descended from her side as well as from mine. I made my petition three months ago to a Schenectady Justice, and fortunately for my children he looked to the future, not the past, and a court order was promptly granted.

I have written this to make clear to you some of the considerations that make us feel justified in asking that our name be changed, and I shall be grateful if you will find space for this in your editorial page so that others may see all right now the name Kannofsky did not fit me and it certainly did not fit my wife or our children, who are descended from her side as well as from mine. I made my petition three months ago to a Schenectady Justice, and fortunately for my children he looked to the future, not the past, and a court order was promptly granted.

I have written this to make clear to you some of the considerations that make us feel justified in asking that our name be changed, and I shall be grateful if you will find space for this in your editorial page so that others may see all right now the name Kannofsky did not fit me and it certainly did not fit my wife or our children, who are descended from her side as well as from mine. I made my petition three months ago to a Schenectady Justice, and fortunately for my children he looked to the future, not the past, and a court order was promptly granted.

I have written this to make clear to you some of the considerations that make us feel justified in asking that our name be changed, and I shall be grateful if you will find space for this in your editorial page so that others may see all right now the name Kannofsky did not fit me and it certainly did not fit my wife or our children, who are descended from her side as well as from mine. I made my petition three months ago to a Schenectady Justice, and fortunately for my children he looked to the future, not the past, and a court order was promptly granted.

I have written this to make clear to you some of the considerations that make us feel justified in asking that our name be changed, and I shall be grateful if you will find space for this in your editorial page so that others may see all right now the name Kannofsky did not fit me and it certainly did not fit my wife or our children, who are descended from her side as well as from mine. I made my petition three months ago to a Schenectady Justice, and fortunately for my children he looked to the future, not the past, and a court order was promptly granted.